

Historical Sites of Downtown Sudbury

A Walking Tour



From the late 1800s and into the 20th century, Sudbury experienced incredible early growth due to its importance as a mining community. That growth is still evident today in some of the architecture found in the downtown area that has stood the test of time.

We hope you enjoy this tour of historical sites in Downtown Sudbury.



**CPR
Telegraph and
Ticket Office**
Elgin at Elm
(1915)

One of the best surviving examples of railway architecture, this solidly built, two-

storey brick structure with cut stone trim is, historically speaking, one of the more significant local structures.

**The Sterling
Standard
Bank
Building**
Elgin at Elm
(1915)



The classically decorated, carved stone facing of this two-storey structure is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts School designs. It incorporates such features as quoining at the corners, engaged pilaster-like columns, a hooded and bracketed pediment over the entrance and a prominent cornice and balustrade finishing the roofline. The bank vault remains a feature of the existing interior.

**The Inco Club
Building**
Frood Road,
Evergreen Street
and Fir Lane,
(1938)

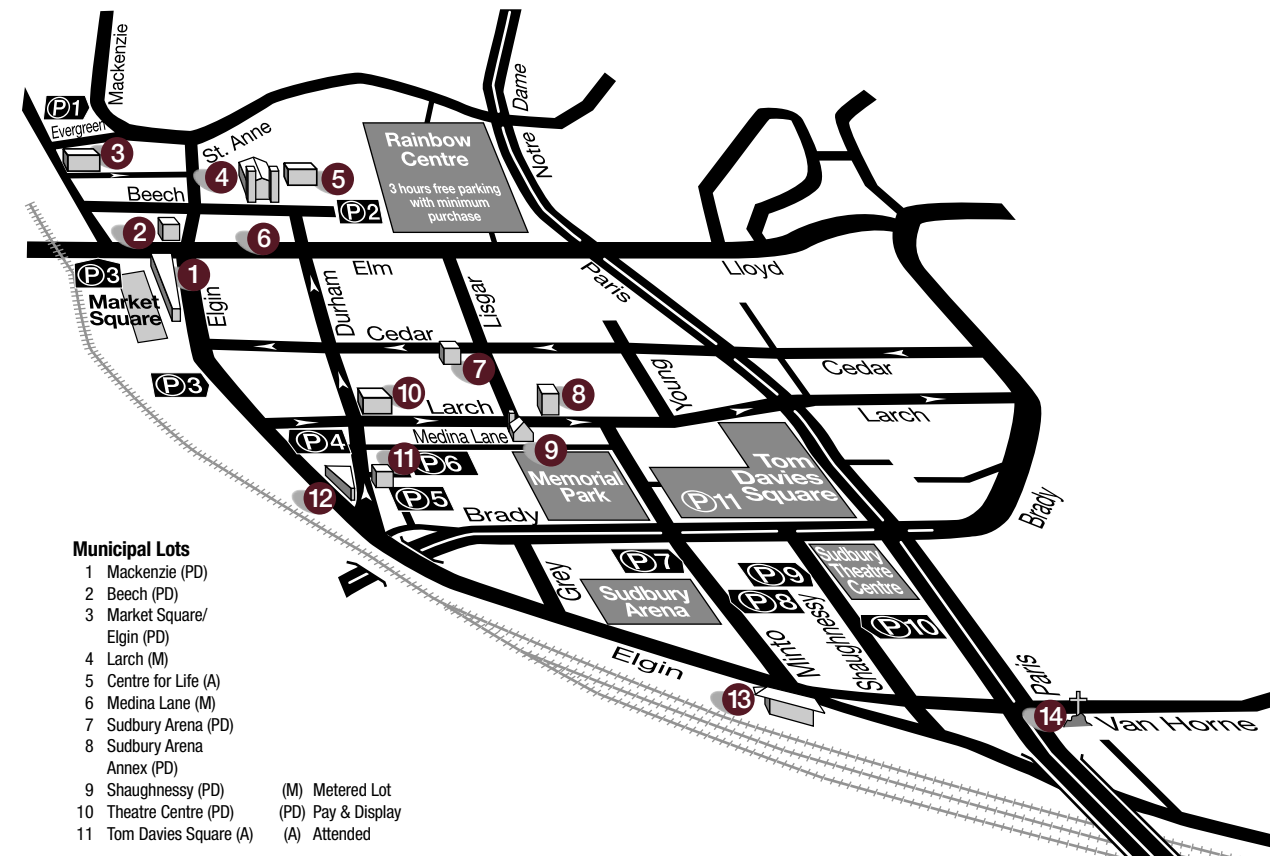
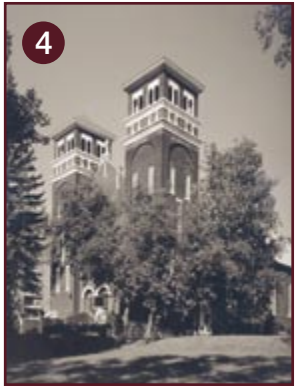
This building has been a major focus of social and cultural activity since its erection in 1938. Originally constructed as a fitness and social centre for INCO employees, the irregular site has been successfully handled by the use of simplified, classically inspired detailing. The end result is a clearly ordered and well-proportioned facade with an art moderne/art deco expression.



**Christ the King
Church**

30 Beech Street (1928)

Originally called St. Joseph's, this Catholic Church, which serves the English speaking community, was changed to Christ the King in 1935. It was destroyed by fire in 1947 and rebuilt one year later. Built in the Romanesque tradition, the main façade is comprised of two bell towers with a lower gable in between the round-headed windows and doors. Beautifully crafted stained glass adorns the central gable.



Municipal Lots

- 1 Mackenzie (PD)
- 2 Beech (PD)
- 3 Market Square/Elgin (PD)
- 4 Larch (M)
- 5 Centre for Life (A)
- 6 Medina Lane (M)
- 7 Sudbury Arena (PD)
- 8 Sudbury Arena Annex (PD)
- 9 Shaughnessy (PD)
- 10 Theatre Centre (PD)
- 11 Tom Davies Square (A)
- (M) Metered Lot
- (PD) Pay & Display
- (A) Attended

Ste. Anne’s Rectory

14 Beech Street (1883)

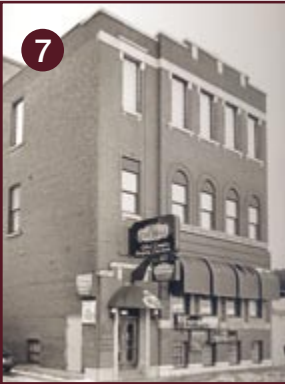
This is one of the very first brick buildings in Sudbury. The Rectory served as a school and the first chapel of Sudbury. Initially a two-storey log building, it was bricked over and enlarged. A French style mansard roof with decorative dormer windows gave a new grace to the building.



Hitching Rings

Elm Street next to former Balmoral Hotel

At the turn of the century, storeowners were expected to provide hitching rings for customers to hitch their horses. Some of the actual hitching rings are still present at this site.



Old City Hall

83 Cedar (1913)

The building is a three-storey structure with a dark brick façade, which is skillfully contrasted by the light coloured stone. Originally owned by the Bell Telephone Company, it later served as the city’s municipal offices and library.

Gougeon Building

120 Larch Street (1934)

The four-storey brick building has been tastefully renovated, keeping the main elements of the original design. The roof combines a flat cornice with a sloping roof and is replicated at the main entrance. An arched, stained glass window in the centre of the façade contrasts with the rest of the square shaped windows.



Church of the Epiphany

85 Larch Street (1913)

Built in 1913, this Anglican Church reflects the Gothic style and is an important religious landmark in Sudbury. It was destroyed by fire in 1887 and reconstructed to emulate the appearance of the turn of the century original design by William Harland.

Coulson Hotel

52 Larch Street (1938)

With its unique garden wall brick design, the four-storey brick building has four unique polygonal shaped windows on its Larch Street facade. The patterns of the brick are referred to as a garden wall design. This brick design consists of dark bands of brick wrapping around the building, which stand out in contrast to the light coloured brick on the remainder of the walls.



Northern Ontario Building

122 Durham Street (1930)

One of the finer examples of Sudbury’s commercial architecture, this three-storey structure employs decorative brickwork and carved stone detailing on the two upper stories of its facade as well as around its ground floor entrance portal. It served as International Nickel Co.’s medical offices and later as an employment office.



Moses Block

143 Durham Street (1915)

This was Sudbury’s first flatiron-shaped building. Destroyed by fire in 1945, it was rebuilt with an additional

storey following the same flatiron design. Hascal Moses ran a “Jewelry and Fancy Books” for fifty years. After his son took over, the building became known as Wolf’s Bookstore.

CPR Station Building

233 Elgin Street (1907)

Sudbury’s railway station was a typical chateau style building found throughout Canada. Erected in 1907, it replaced the original wood log station of about 1884. Plain wood posts and brackets decorate as well as support the overhanging roofline. Recent restoration work has given the CPR Station a much-needed facelift.



The Grotto

(1907) Commissioned in 1907 by Count Romanet du Caillaud, the Grotto was built on the

hills overlooking Station Street. Consecrated to Our Lady of Lourdes for prayers granted, it is a replica of the one located in Lourdes, France.



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Photos:
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3,4,7,8 courtesy of Greater Sudbury Public Library

